

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Cartagena.

The Piracy Pronouncement of President Salmeron a Cause of Popular Panic.

Anchors Still Down Amidst Intense Alarm.

Insurgent Levies of Men and Money.

Prussian Action for the Preservation of Peace and the Rights of Property.

American and British Flags at Malaga.

The Insurgent Iron-Clad Captured by the Germans.

Will a Hohenzollern Assume the Crown of the Hidalgo?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received by way of London from our correspondent at Cartagena, Spain:—

LONDON, July 24, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent at Cartagena reports specially, under date of the 23d inst., as follows:—

The decree issued by the Spanish President, Señor Salmeron, declaring the rebel ships of the republican navy pirates, caused a great panic, and the remaining vessels will not leave port for Malaga as at first intended.

THREATS OF WOULD-BE TRAITORS.

Violent threats are made against Salmeron and other members of the Madrid government by parties who sympathize with the mutineers.

PRUSSIAN VIOLENCE AGAINST PRIVATERS.

Later reports circulated in Cartagena state that the Prussian frigate Frederic Charles has captured the rebel gunboat Vigilante, of the Spanish navy.

MUNICIPAL ALARM.

Antonio Galvez is in command of the forces operating abroad, on the road between Torrevieja and Cartagena. The city of Cartagena is alarmed. The troops in the garrison are kept under arms.

GERMANISM FOR GOVERNMENT.

The Prussian Consul has hoisted his flag and threatened to burn several residences which are situated in the principal street of the city.

FOREIGN FLAGS IN PORT AT MALAGA.

The United States war ship Shenandoah, Captain Clark H. Wells, and a British man-of-war are in port at Malaga.

French Report of Party Secession from the Madrid Parliament—Insurgent Levy on the City of Cartagena.

BAYONNE, July 24, 1873.

Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the minority in Cortes intend to leave Madrid and go to Cartagena, where they purpose establishing a separate government. They are endeavoring to induce Señor Pi y Margall to accompany them.

FEELING FOR THE FINANCES.

From the same source it is learned that the insurgents at Cartagena have enlisted 10,000 men, of different nationalities, in their cause and increased their forced contribution upon the inhabitants to \$80,000.

LIBERTY WITHOUT FRATERNITY.

Colonel Naza has left Madrid for the purpose of fomenting an insurrection in the province of Jaen.

His arrest has been ordered by the government.

Provincial Disintegration and Opposition to the Republic.

MADRID, July 24, 1873.

A collision between the inhabitants of Valencia and the republican troops in that city is apprehended.

Desertions from the government forces in Valencia continue.

The War Steamer Vigilante Captured by the Prussians.

MADRID, July 24, 1873.

The Prussian frigate despatched by the German Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war steamer Vigilante, which was captured by the insurgents, overhauled and captured her en route for Almeria, whither she was bound for the purpose of proclaiming that province an independent canton.

Señor Galvez, a Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante.

The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the government.

MUNICIPAL DEFENCE AGAINST INSURRECTION AND ROYALTY.

A despatch from the town of Figueras, in the Province of Gerona, says the gates of the city have been closed, the streets barricaded and the authorities were prepared for defence against the insurgents.

A number of Carlists have been arrested.

and six priests, suspected of intriguing for Don Carlos, have been thrown into prison.

The Question of a New Dynasty for the Crown.

PARIS, July 24, 1873.

The Journal de Paris to-day says the project of placing a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned.

A number of discontented Carlist leaders and former liberal unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy.

The Journal also says the Curé of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos for being concerned in this intrigue.

DON CARLOS.

Herald Special Report from Lecumberry.

Royalist Preparation for an Assault on Pampeluna.

The Prince Captain Awaiting a Junction with Dorregaray.

French Volunteers Under the Banner of the Bourbons.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Lecumberry, France, by way of London:—

LONDON, July 24, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent at Lecumberry, France, reports as follows under date of today (24th inst.):—

By advice of Don Carlos his commanding general has hesitated to advance against Pampeluna, awaiting a junction of the force serving under Dorregaray with his army.

MUSTERING FOR ACTIVE MOVEMENT.

The whole force serving under the Prince musters 15,000 men. It is fully armed.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERS.

Numbers of French volunteers are arriving at the Bourbonist headquarters, demanding arms for service under the royal Spanish flag.

BARCELONA RECRUITING FOR ROYALTY.

BARCELONA, July 24, 1873.

The gendarmes, of this city, to the number of 250, have joined the Carlist forces.

CENTRAL ASIA.

His Highness the Khan of Khiva as a Regenerative Abolitionist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24, 1873.

A despatch from Khiva says the decree issued by the Khan on the 24th ultimo totally abolishing slavery throughout his dominions provides that all persons held in bondage shall be made citizens or returned to their native countries.

FRANCE.

Internationalist Project for National Agitation—Marshal Bazaine's Trial—Parliamentary Progress Towards an Adjournment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 24, 1873.

The government has received information which it regards as trustworthy that instructions have been issued from the head of the Internationals in London to its subordinates in France to organize for a series of labor strikes throughout the Republic, to be carried into effect during the coming recess of the Assembly.

Increased vigilance on the part of the local authorities is ordered, and contact of the soldiery with foreigners is prohibited.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

Prince Frederick Charles of Germany has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his trial for the surrender of Metz to the Prussian army. The Marshal, however, declined to permit the evidence to be introduced.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, to sit at Versailles during the recess of that body, is composed of ten members of the Right and Centre, seven members of the Left and one Bonapartist.

The Duke d'Aumale to-day asked leave of absence from the Assembly for the purpose of presiding over the court martial which is to try Marshal Bazaine.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a grand cathedral, on the Heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, passed the Assembly to-day after an exciting debate, in the course of which much violent religious partisanship was evoked.

It is probable that the Assembly will adjourn on Thursday next.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24, 1873.

The rate of discount of the Bank of France has been reduced one-half per cent and is now four per cent.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is (four o'clock P. M.) one-half per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on government securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by one per cent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, July 24, 1873.

The Federal District Court here has pronounced an important decision favorable to importers of merchandise from foreign countries, denying the right of the government to collect a duty of one-half per cent per pound on goods imported into the Zona Libre.

This decision is based on the provisions of the new tariff, and was made on the protest of Matamoros merchants against the exactions of this duty by the customs officials, who had persisted in collecting it, although the former tariff, under which it was previously imposed, had been repealed. The effect of the decision will be to extend the privilege under the Zona Libre, and is applicable throughout the free belt.

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ENGLAND.

Discount at the Bank and on 'Change, with Bullion in Heavy Supply.

Severe Storm and Damage to the Crops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 24, 1873.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent and is now four per cent.

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TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 24, 1873.

The amount of bullion sent into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £29,000.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES.

The western and northern counties of England were visited by severe thunder storms yesterday, causing great damage to property and the crops.

IRELAND.

Orange Lodges' Reception of Canadian Brothers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, July 24, 1873.

The Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration yesterday in honor of the visit of a number of delegates from Canadian lodges. Fully five thousand persons participated.

There was no disorder.

KICKAPOO CAUTION.

The Efforts to Remove the Indians from Mexico.

Report of the Special Commissioners of the United States—Mexican Efforts to Prevent the Exodus—Demands of the Kickapoos—Kiowas and Comanches on the San Antonio Road.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1873.

Colonel H. R. Hunt, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day received the following communication from Messrs. H. M. Atkinson and Thomas C. Williams, Special United States Indian Commissioners, to remove the Kickapoos from Mexico to the United States. The letter is dated:—

SARAGOSA, Mexico, July 11, 1873.

We have the honor to report that on the 7th instant the Indian Chief Cheyung-Ka-Ko and Michael Thomas, an interpreter, returned to Fort Duncan to notify us that the Indians of the Kickapoos, Potawatomi, Lipan and Mesquero tribes of Indians were assembled near Remolino awaiting a conference with the Commissioners. We immediately started for the camp and arrived there on the morning of the 9th instant and held a council with them.

There were present nearly all the chiefs of the two tribes first named, together with the head chief of the Mesqueros, who had been authorized to act for the Lipans. They informed us they had received word from a New Mexican Commissioner that he desired to see their principal chief at Saltillo, and that they had sent one of their chiefs there to see what this new Commissioner had to say on the subject of their removal to the United States; that although they would go with us, yet they could not give us a final answer until the return of the Chief Wa-Pa-Si from Saltillo, which would be in a few days. They further insisted that they be allowed to go to the Kickapoos reserve, in Kansas, and there consult with the Kansas portion of their tribe in reference to the selection of their reservation, and be permitted to remain there until the same had been selected. The head chiefs further desired that they be permitted to remain in Kansas, where they would all be massed, and that we would take three or four of them to see the Great Father at Washington and talk with him in relation to their reservation. They also insisted on going.

WITHOUT AN ESCORT OF TROOPS, and wished to go a route far west of all settlements until they had passed Texas and reached the Indian Territory. The Mesquero chief did not long remain in the council, but said if they went they would be allowed to go to the Kickapoos reserve, in Kansas, and there consult with the Kansas portion of their tribe in reference to the selection of their reservation, and be permitted to remain there until the same had been selected. The head chiefs further desired that they be permitted to remain in Kansas, where they would all be massed, and that we would take three or four of them to see the Great Father at Washington and talk with him in relation to their reservation. They also insisted on going.

IN COUNCIL AT SARAGOSA, and reiterated their former request and informed us Wa-Pa-Si would return in a few days and in eight days they would meet us again, and if the Chief Wa-Pa-Si received from the Governor and the Commissioner from the city of Mexico a confirmation of Colonel Montero's statement relative to the desire of the Mexican government that they should return to the United States that the whole matter would be concluded and that they would start immediately with us to the United States. Should they now fail to go the fault will be entirely with us.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, for if they are in earnest they will confirm Señor Montero's statement, and in the event the Indians will certainly go. The Chief Cheyung-Ka-Ko and Michael Thomas, the interpreter, who accompanied us from Kansas, have worked successfully and earnestly for our success, and to them and Colonel Montero we are chiefly indebted for the present favorable aspect of matters relative to the removal of our mission. From the present condition of things we deem our success almost assured. We have had the whole resident population of Santa Rosa, Piedras Negras, Remolino and other Mexican towns opposed to the success of our mission, and as rapidly as another has arisen, yet we trust no further serious obstacles will present themselves. We here desire to state the recent report of the presence of Kickapoos and Indians on the San Antonio road is false, as the warriors of that tribe have not been out of Mexico recently and the Indians referred to by the San Antonio papers are as yet in the hands of the Kiowas and Comanches from the Indian Territory.

STABBED BY A BOY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873.

Within the past two weeks serious stabbing cases have been so frequent that the citizens are becoming alarmed. The latest one recorded occurred last evening and resulted in the serious wounding, by a knife thrust through the left lung, of Charles Hawley by Charles Herron, a mere youth. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Herron, with several others arrested upon a similar charge, are held for trial.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873.

George Dunn, a negro confined in the Doylestown Jail, charged with indecent exposure, was found dead in his cell this morning. He had torn several long strips from his bed with which he made a noose. Finding this around a staple in the wall, he mounted a chair and, kicking it from beneath him, strangled to death.

BURNING OF A STEAM LAUNDRY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873.

Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Worthington steam laundry, located at 751 South Third street, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was almost instantly given, but it required fully fifteen minutes before a steamer put in an appearance, and by that time the building was almost gutted by the flames. The firemen succeeded in containing the fire to the building. The loss will reach between seven and eight thousand dollars, insured in the Fire Insurance Association for \$5,000.

OFF FOR CAPE MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873.

The Fifth Maryland regiment was handsomely received and entertained by the State Pacifists last evening, and departed for Cape May on a special train this morning. Previous to crossing the bridge between the city and the Cape, the regiment was met by a large number of citizens, who presented them with a banner and a marching salute.

INFAMY.

How the Philadelphia Sorceresses Were Arrested.

Three of the Victims Safely Lodged in the Station House.

EXCITEMENT IN TOWN.

The Herald Correspondent Faces Them in Court.

Mesdames Jennings, Gooman and Wilmarth.

A CLEAR CASE.

Each Held in the Sum of \$1,000 to Answer.

One of the "Mediums" Curses Her Betrayer.

Denials Met by Conclusive Proof of Guilt.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

The Quaker City First Informed of the Arrests Through the Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873.

As I told you in my former communication, I went to the office of one of the city Aldermen to-day, whose duties do not correspond with those of New York Aldermen, but who occupies precisely the same position as one of our Justices of the Peace, and took my affidavit concerning the result of my investigation regarding the letters I had written to see the act fairly through, although those parties mentioned in my last, so that warrants were at once issued for the arrest of all of them. Those warrants were served by special officers appointed for this purpose, and, with the exception of one, all were successful in their mission.

MRS. WILMARTH FIRST ARRESTED.

Officer Rowland proceeded to the house of Madame Wilmarth, and, when gaining admission, stated the purpose for which he had called, and, without many words, bade her accompany him to the station house. Madame Wilmarth is the exceedingly talkative and versatile creature upon whose dramatic talent I expatiated in my last, and her astonishment at the reading of the warrant knew no bounds.

"What?" said she, "I, an abortionist?" Then, cool, penetrating woman as she was, she immediately suspected me as the cause of her arrest, and broke out in something like the following:—"I will admit that I received money from him to tell his fortune, but I assured him that I was not an abortionist." At the request of the lady she was led here and there that she might secure bail, but as she failed to do this, she is at this moment lodging in the station house.

It will be remembered that this woman's conversation with me, while being exceedingly profuse, was very guarded, and that, while she denied performing abortion herself, she agreed to take my imaginary young lady in charge and have the act performed by a friend of hers, who has an office upon Walnut street. Although the lady agreed to see the act fairly through, although the money was to pass into her hands from mine, and although she would thus become an accomplice in the crime, still I felt sure at the time that to prove against her in this respect would indeed be quite a difficult task.

Consequently, by way of a joke, I proposed to her to tell my fortune. She did so, and, in this State, the penalty of this is imprisonment for two years. Thus it is that while Madame Wilmarth positively agreed to nurse the lady during all her trials—to live with her, eat with her and sleep with her in the same bed—so cunningly constructed is the law that I fear she will escape punishment for child murder, and be dealt with only for fortune telling.

Her letter to me, however, is quite clear, and in it she admits that she "will do all that she can for me," so that I really believe this confession upon her part must tell heavily against her in the hearing to-morrow.

MRS. JENNINGS IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

Meanwhile two officers detailed to Brandywine street had arrested the woman known among Spiritualistic seances as Mrs. Dr. Jennings. At the ring of the bell the lady appeared, and one of the officers slowly and deliberately read the warrant.

"A warrant?" she cried.

"Yes, Madame, a warrant," he answered.

"This is a mistake; it cannot be. A warrant? for what?"

"For the sale of drugs and medicine to produce abortion."

"Impossible!" she shrieked.

Hereupon the other officer read the warrant as the former had done, and bade her make all haste to accompany him.

"I never do such things!" she went on, trembling all over like an aspen, and clutching at a chair for support; "I never, never have done such things; it is all a foul mistake."

"That may all be true," returned one of the officers, "but it is something with which we have nothing at all to do; so, come, prepare yourself to go with us."

"But I have a lecture to deliver to-night," she went on, wildly—"A Spiritualistic lecture; my husband is there now, and it is time that I was there also. I must go to the meeting, gentlemen, I must; I am expected and I must surely be there."

"You can attend the meeting," said one of the officers, dryly, "but putting up soon tell for me."

Of course a woman of her standing and character could find no one to go to her aid, and after addressing a hasty note to her husband she went with the officer to the station house. About one hour after this.

HER HUSBAND APPEARED at the headquarters of the police and desired to get a note from Captain Hines which would admit him to his wife's cell, that he might have a moment's conversation with her. His request was granted. He was an old man, with gray hair and a white beard; an imbecile in intelligence, and devoid of ordinary common sense, fearfully nervous and confused, and, in a word, was just such a weak, silly and maudlin individual as you always see boding a conspicuous place in every Spiritualistic gathering, no matter where you happen to stumble upon it.

MRS. KUPP NON EST.

While all this was going on two other officers had gone to the house of Mrs. Kupp, the procuress, and these were the two who failed in their mission. It will be remembered that Mrs. Kupp was the coarse and vulgar woman who came to interview me from the washbowl, who had in the letter which I now hold directly agreed to do all that I asked of her, but who, upon confronting me, positively refused to keep her word. A stupid driver, instead of coming to a halt at the corner below, as directed, drove me directly to her door. Parties who visit this woman are not accustomed to come in a back as handsome as the one I was forced to use, and I felt all the while during the interview that she was terribly sus-

picious of me, and was not at all surprised when she refused to act as I had inferred from her letter that she would. All that she would do was to tell me the names of two parties, one a man and one a woman, who had for many years conducted a partnership business to manage such affairs, and whom she assured me were very efficient. I could not tell the woman she spoke of.

As though I called at the office of the physician twice upon the same day, I found him absent upon both occasions. Here, then, was a dead-lock for me, and I endeavored to follow up another party. For a long time the woman turned the cold shoulder to me, but, finally, upon my whispering money to her, she explained to me, what I dwell upon in my last, that her business was to bring young parties together by the administration of her own drugs, and finally she agreed to find me a party, for the sum of \$5, before the expiration of nine days.

SHE FOOLS THE OFFICERS.

When the two officers called there to-night, although they were dressed as civilians, the cunning woman saw through the entire scheme, and at once began her tirade of lies.

"Does Mrs. Kupp reside here?" was the question. "What Mrs. Kupp?" was her query, in reply.

"Why," returned one of the officers, "Mrs. Kupp the clairvoyant and healing medium?"

"Oh! no, sir; she removed from here three weeks ago, and is now residing many miles from here."

What a bitter lie this was; for the woman who uttered it was the very creature I interviewed yesterday, and her advertisement is in one of the evening papers to-night.

The two officers suspected the deceit, but as they had not seen me to get a description of the female, and as I was not there to identify her personally, they were absolutely compelled to withdraw and return to headquarters without her. She is one of the filthiest and foulest of the gang, and I am only too sorry that when the officers returned the hour was so late that I could not go over the ground again with them, and by my identification secure her arrest.

"MRS. KUPP" NON EST.

Officer Jennings succeeded in bringing Mrs. Gooman, of No. 3 Stauson street, one of the most degraded and unclean hags you ever saw, so that all parties mentioned yesterday, with a single exception, are now lamenting their hard fate in close and solitary confinement, under the vigilance of a strong and efficient police. They are a motley throng—Jennings, with her pale face, bloodshot eyes and dry red hair—one of our female Uriah Heeps, always so humble, and one who draws out each word until it is a yard long; then Wilmarth, of theatrical and melodramatic temperament, Jennings' counterpart in every particular, being tall, fair and forty, bright, lively, and merry as a cricket—a woman who talks so fast that you cannot understand her, and a woman, by the way, whom, we believe, would be an ornament, as far as conversational powers and versatility are concerned, among any order of society in which she should happen to be thrown; a real lively, sparkling grass widow, the mother of as lovely a daughter as you would meet in a fortnight's journey, but, withal, a fortune-teller and an abortionist.

Then comes Mrs. Gooman, the great healing medium, a graduate from the office of a French physician, as she claims, but in reality a quack, humbug and hag. All that the police have brought in thus far illustrate different grades of crime, and are sufficient for the Court to make an example of. To-morrow afternoon I must appear as the sole witness against them. My evidence is documentary, being confessions made over their own signatures, so that the hearing will be of short duration.

THE CITY SURPRISED.

The Herald Opening the Eyes of the People—The Prisoners in Court and the Hearing—\$1,000 Bail in Each Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—3 P. M.

The hearing of the abortionists arrested last night was given at two o'clock this afternoon, and until the arrival of the early train, carrying the HERALD with it, not one of the local journals had the faintest idea that any extraordinary arrests had been made. At seven o'clock this morning the HERALD was everywhere, and all the local reporters thronged the police office to learn from the Captain the latest developments of the affair.

But the Captain could give them no information apart from the item which they had already seen in the columns of this journal. The excitement throughout the city was very marked, and at the time appointed for the hearing the capacious court room was crowded with people and the steps outside were black with human forms. I was assured that no such crowd had ever been assembled to hear any former case, and when your correspondent's name was called a silence, like that of death, fell upon the audience.

THE ALDERMAN COMMISSIONER ON THE STAND.

Alderman Better sat upon the bench, and, as my name was called, I approached the witness stand and took my oath. A copy of the affidavit which I had drawn up before him, and I was called upon to state the gist of my communication to Mrs. Wilmarth. Around the witness stand all the reporters of the Philadelphia press were assembled, and, as a cautionary word from them to talk slow, I began.

I read the letter which she had written to me and I read also her reply, in which she expressed her wish to a-sist me, and then I gave the result of my interview in pretty much the same form as it appeared in to-day's HERALD.

Mrs. Jennings was the next against whom I had appeared, and I reproduced my letter to her, along with her answer to it.

Mrs. Gooman came next, and I disposed of her in pretty much the same manner. The other parties the detectives had failed to secure, but we feel sure that ere many days they will all be arraigned.

The prisoners were then questioned, and Mr. Wilmarth said that she had no questions to put, nor did she contradict a single statement which I had made. I had calmly and deliberately studied the case throughout, and she picked no flaw whatever in my evidence.

THE "MEDIUMS" NOT